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EXAMINER

PICH, PONNOREAY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 07/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/993,781	Applicant(s) CANDELORE, BRANT	
	Examiner Ponnoreay Pich	Art Unit 2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 and 57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 and 57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/2006 and 7/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/5/2006 has been entered.

Claims 1-47 and 57 are pending. Claims 48-56 were cancelled. Applicant's amendments were fully considered. Applicant's arguments were directed at amended claims and were fully considered. The arguments are moot in view of new rejections presented below. Any well known art statements from the prior office action not adequately traversed are taken as admittance of prior art as per MPEP 2144.03.

Information Disclosure Statement

The documents listed in applicant's IDS's were considered. It is noted that of the Japanese documents listed in the IDS of 2/6/2006, applicant only provided a translation of the abstracts and did not provide the documents themselves.

Observations with Regards to Apparatus Claims

Note that claims directed to apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function. In re Danley, 120 USPQ 528, 531 (CCPA 1959). "Apparatus claims cover what a device is, not what a device does." (Emphasis in original) Hewlett – Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb Inc., 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528 (Fed.

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Cir. 1990). A claim containing a "recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus" if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 27-47 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

1. Claim 27 is an apparatus claim wherein the apparatus comprises security logic.

Note that the patentability of an apparatus depends on what the structure of the apparatus is, rather than its function or the material worked on by the apparatus. Materials worked on include any other apparatus, i.e. the electronic device, that might be in communication with or coupled to the claimed apparatus. Other than the claim reciting that it comprise security logic, it does not appear that anything else recited in claim 27 defines the structure of the apparatus. The examiner applies two separate interpretations in rejecting claim 27 below on art, one being a 102 rejection and one being a 103 rejection. Clarification by applicant is requested as to how the wherein clauses recited in claim 27 further defines the

structure of the apparatus being claimed. Applicant may also wish to double check the claims dependent on claim 27 to make sure that the claims recite a limitation which further defines the structure of the apparatus of claim 27 rather than what the apparatus does or materials worked on by the apparatus.

2. Claim 37 is also an apparatus claim. The apparatus is stated as comprising a transaction terminal. The rest of what is recited do not appear to further define the structure of the apparatus of claim 27, thus it is unclear that patentable weight should be given to anything except that the apparatus comprise a transaction terminal. The examiner applies two separate art rejections below (102 and 103) with regards to two separate interpretation of what should be given patentable weight. Clarification by applicant is respectfully requested as to how anything other than "a transaction terminal configured to communicate with a device" defines the structure of the claimed apparatus. Applicant may also wish to double check the claims dependent on claim 37 to make sure that the claims recite a limitation which further defines the structure of the apparatus of claim 37 rather than what the apparatus does or materials worked on by the apparatus.
3. Any claims not specifically addressed are rejected by virtue of dependency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 14-32, 35-47, and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

1. Claims 14-26 are directed towards a computer readable medium containing computer executable instructions, which when executed by a data processing system, cause the data processing system to perform a method. Applicant seems to define such a medium as including signals (see last page of specification). It is the office's current view that claims to signals are not statutory, see 101 Interim Guidelines issued in October 2005.
2. Claim 27 is directed towards an apparatus which appears to be implemented via software alone. One skilled should appreciate that security logic can be implemented using purely software. Claims to software per se are not statutory. Claims 28-32 and 35-46 also appear to be directed to software per se and are also not statutory. Applicant must recite at least one hardware (where the hardware does not have any purely software alternative) as part of the apparatus of claim 27 to overcome this rejection.
3. The apparatus being claimed in claims 27-32 and 35-46 do not appear directed towards a practical application. Note that from the clause of "wherein the electronic device is configured to write the output..." it does not inherently flow that the device actually ever does write an output, thus there is no guaranteed tangible result. Because there is no guaranteed tangible result, the apparatus is not ever used for a practical application. Page 4 of the Interim guidelines states that the claimed invention as a whole must be useful and accomplish a practical application.

4. Claim 37 is directed towards an apparatus comprising a transaction terminal. In the broadest sense of the term, it appears that a transaction terminal can be implemented as software per se, thus the claim is not statutory. Applicant must recite at least one hardware as part of the transaction terminal or define the transactional terminal as hardware for claim 37 to be statutory. Claims 38-47 and 57 also do not necessarily define hardware, thus are also directed towards software per se.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 27, 33-34, 37, and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Johnson (US 5,598,474).

Claim 27:

Johnson discloses:

1. Security logic used to perform a first cryptographic process wherein an input the first cryptographic process results in an output of the first cryptographic process wherein the output comprises a plurality of authorization levels (col 5, lines 12-22, 52-55 and col 10, lines 24-33).

It is noted that the limitation "wherein each one of the plurality of authorization levels is associated with a different one of a plurality of users that are authorized to use an electronic device coupled to the security logic" does not appear to limit and define the structure of the apparatus of claim 27, thus is not given patentable weight in this first interpretation of claim 27, see MPEP 2111.04. The limitation "wherein the electronic device is configured to write the output of the first cryptographic process to a storage location after the electronic device is received by a particular user" also appears to make optional and does not further define the structure of the apparatus, thus as per MPEP 2111.04 is also not given patentable weight in this first interpretation of claim 27. It is noted that as recited, it does not appear applicant is claiming that the electronic device is a structure the apparatus claimed comprises, just that the electronic device is coupled to the security logic, which is the only structure of the apparatus being claimed. Further, one skilled should appreciate that just because the electronic device is configured to write the output does not mean it actually ever does, thus it is also another reason why the second wherein clause seems to make optional.

Claim 37:

Johnson discloses a transaction terminal configured to communicate with a device (col 6, lines 34-57). The rest of what is recited in claim 37 does not appear to further define the structure of the apparatus of claim 37, thus is not given patentable weight in this interpretation of claim 37.

Claim 33:

Johnson further discloses a user interface communicatively coupled with the security logic, wherein the input to the first cryptographic process comprises data entered from the user interface (col 5, lines 12-22 and 52-59).

Claim 34:

Claim 34 recites a limitation substantially similar to claim 4 and is rejected for the same reasons given below.

Claims 41:

Johnson further discloses wherein a comparison of at least one of the output of the first cryptographic process and the input to the first cryptographic process with at least one of an output of the second cryptographic process and an input to the second cryptographic process allows a transaction if a result of the comparison is within a predetermined range (col 6, lines 34-57).

Claims 42:

Johnson further discloses wherein the comparison occurs at the transaction terminal (col 6, lines 34-57).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-10, 14-23, 27, 32-35, 37-38, and 40-45, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson (US 5,598,474) in view of Anderl et al (US 4,816,653).

Claims 1 and 14:

Johnson discloses:

1. Obtaining data from a device for use as an input to a first cryptographic process (col 5, lines 12-22 and col 6, lines 34-62).
2. Creating an output of the first cryptographic process wherein the output comprises a plurality of authorization levels (col 10, lines 24-33).
3. Writing the output from the first cryptographic process to a storage location after the device is received by a particular user, wherein each authorization level is associated with the particular user (col 10, lines 24-33).

Johnson does not explicitly disclose the particular user is in a plurality of users that are authorized to use the device, wherein each authorization level is associated with one of the plurality of users. However, Anderl discloses a data carrier in the form of a card wherein a particular user of the card is in a plurality of users that are authorized to use the card/device, wherein each authorization level is associated with one of the plurality of users (col 5, line 7-col 6, line 19 and col 7, lines 11-31).

At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Johnson's invention according to the limitations recited in claims 1 and 14 by incorporating Anderl's teachings. One skilled would have been

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motivated to do so because it would allow a user to use the same card to manage multiple accounts and Anderl's teachings would allow flexibility in handling different type of applications associated with each account (Anderl: col 2, lines 13-16). Being able to manage multiple accounts with just one card is convenient for a user.

Claim 27:

Johnson discloses:

1. Security logic used to perform a first cryptographic process wherein an input the first cryptographic process results in an output of the first cryptographic process wherein the output comprises a plurality of authorization levels (col 5, lines 12-22, 52-55 and col 10, lines 24-33).
2. The electronic device is configured to write the output of the first cryptographic process to a storage location after the electronic device is received by a particular user (col 5, lines 52-55 and col 10, lines 24-33).

Johnson does not explicitly disclose each one of the plurality of authorization levels is associated with a different one of a plurality of users that are authorized to use an electronic device coupled to the security logic. However, the limitation is disclosed by Anderl (col 5, line 7-col 6, line 19 and col 7, lines 11-31). At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Johnson's invention according to the limitation recited in claim 27. One skilled would have been motivated to incorporate Anderl's teachings within Johnson's invention for the same reasons given in claim 1.

Claim 37:

Johnson discloses:

1. A transaction terminal configured to communicate with a device wherein an output of a first cryptographic process is read by the transaction terminal and the first cryptographic process and a second cryptographic process are used to validate a transaction, the output comprising a plurality of authorization levels (col 6, lines 34-57 and col 10, lines 24-33)

Johnson does not disclose a plurality of users are authorized to use the device, and wherein each authorization level is associated with one of the plurality of users. However, the limitation is disclosed by Anderl (col 5, line 7-col 6, line 19 and col 7, lines 11-31). At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Johnson's invention according to the limitation recited in claim 37. One skilled would have been motivated to incorporate Anderl's teachings within Johnson's invention for the same reasons given in claim 1.

Claims 2, 15, and 32:

Johnson implicitly discloses wherein the first cryptographic process is based on a time stamp (col 10, lines 20-33). One skilled should appreciate that when writing a check, the check is dated, i.e. time stamped.

Claims 3 and 16:

Johnson further discloses wherein the data is obtained from the particular user (col 5, lines 12-22 and 51-59).

Claims 4 and 17:

Johnson further discloses wherein the data is entered with at least one of a biometric device, a keypad, and a microphone (col 5, lines 12-22 and 51-59).

Claims 5 and 18:

Johnson further discloses creating an output of a second cryptographic process, wherein the data is used as input the second cryptographic process, i.e. credit card transactions (col 5, lines 51-59 and col 6, lines 34-49).

Claims 38:

Johnson further discloses wherein the second cryptographic process to be performed by at least one of a transaction terminal, a financial processing system, a transaction privacy clearing house, the device, and a vendor (col 6, lines 34-57).

Claims 6, 19, and 40:

Johnson further discloses the second cryptographic process is based on a time stamp (col 10, lines 20-33). One skilled should appreciate that credit card transactions are time stamped.

Claims 7 and 20:

Johnson further discloses wherein the second cryptographic process is performed by at least one of a device, a point of sale terminal, a transaction privacy clearing house, a vendor, and a financial processing system (col 6, lines 34-56).

Claims 8 and 21:

Johnson further discloses comparing at least one of the output of the first cryptographic process and the input to the first cryptographic process with at least one

of the output of the second cryptographic process and the input to the second cryptographic process (col 6, lines 34-56).

Claims 9 and 22:

Johnson further discloses allowing a transaction based on the comparing (col 6, lines 34-56).

Claims 10 and 23:

Johnson does not explicitly disclose preventing the transaction based on the comparing. However, this limitation was well known in the art. As Johnson discloses the comparison being done for a validation and security check (col 6, lines 34-56), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify Johnson's invention such that if the comparison does not indicate a valid match that the transaction would be prevented. One of ordinary skill would have done so for security purposes.

Claim 33:

Johnson further discloses a user interface communicatively coupled with the security logic, wherein the input to the first cryptographic process comprises data entered from the user interface (col 5, lines 12-22 and 52-59).

Claim 34:

Claim 34 recites a limitation substantially similar to claim 4 and is rejected for the same reasons.

Claim 35:

Johnson further discloses wherein the security logic comprises logic that confirms an identification, the identification selected from the group consisting of DNA

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identification and biometric data (col 5, lines 12-22 and col 6, lines 34-56). Johnson also discloses that personal identification number was often used for identification purposes in most of today's ID cards (col 1, lines 44-46).

Johnson does not disclose voice identification being one of the groups of selected identification. However, voice identification systems were well known at the time the applicant's invention was made. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to use it as it is a commonly used identification scheme.

Claims 41:

Johnson further discloses wherein a comparison of at least one of the output of the first cryptographic process and the input to the first cryptographic process with at least one of an output of the second cryptographic process and an input to the second cryptographic process allows a transaction if a result of the comparison is within a predetermined range (col 6, lines 34-57).

Claims 42:

Johnson further discloses wherein the comparison occurs at the transaction terminal (col 6, lines 34-57).

Claims 44:

Johnson further discloses comparing at least one of the output of the first cryptographic process and the input to the first cryptographic process with at least one of the output of the second cryptographic process and the input to the second cryptographic process (col 6, lines 34-57).

Johnson does not explicitly disclose wherein the comparison prevents a transaction. However, as Johnson discloses the comparison being done for a validation and security check (col 6, lines 34-57). One skilled should appreciate that in validation and security checks, if the comparison does not indicate a valid match that the transaction would be prevented as the purpose of doing the check is to prevent unauthorized transactions.

Claims 45:

Johnson further discloses wherein the comparison occurs at the transaction terminal (col 6, lines 34-57).

Claim 47:

Johnson further discloses wherein the device comprises a personal transaction card (col 6, lines 32-37).

Claims 39 is rejected under rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Johnson (US 5,598,474) in view of Anderl et al (US 4,816,653) and further in view of Reeder (US 6,014,636).

Claims 39:

Johnson discloses wherein the transaction terminal is a point of sale (POS) terminal (col 6, lines 34-57). Johnson does not explicitly disclose wherein the transaction terminal is selected from the group consisting of a home computer system, a

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bank automatic teller machine (ATM) terminal, digital television, internet appliance, and personal POS terminal.

However, Reeder discloses a transaction terminal can be a home computer system, a bank automatic teller machine terminal, digital television, internet appliance, and personal point of sale terminal (col 1, lines 5-32 and col 3, lines 5-9). In light of this it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have further modified Johnson's invention according to the limitations recited in claim 39. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to do so as Reeder discloses that his teachings would allow a customer to not be present at the merchant's location and can instead select merchandise and effectuate payment at home (col 2, lines 31-35).

Claims 11-12, 24-25, 36, 43, 46, and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson (US 5,598,474) in view of Anderl et al (US 4,816,653) and further in view of Gordon et al (US 6,289,323).

Claims 11 and 24:

Johnson does not explicitly disclose wherein the comparing occurs without providing an identity of the particular user. However, Gordon discloses a comparison occurring without providing an identity of the particular user (col 2, lines 16-24). In light of this, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have further modified Johnson invention according to the limitation recited in claims 11 and 24. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to do so as Gordon discloses that his teachings can be used for conducting monetary transactions (col 2, lines 1-4). The examiner also notes that occasionally, a user might want to remain anonymous to some of the parties involved.

Claims 12, 25, and 36:

Johnson does not explicitly disclose wherein one of the plurality of authorization levels comprises a limit on transactions to be authorized, the limit being at least one of limiting an amount of money to be spent in a given time period, barring certain users from making certain types of transactions, and barring certain types of transactions. However, the examiner notes that this limitation is well known in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made, such as with credit card or gift certificate usage wherein the limitation is enforced as a way to make sure a user does not overspend or to control

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the spending habits of users. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Johnson's invention according to the limitations recited in claims 12, 25, and 36 to control user spending.

Further, Gordon discloses wherein authorization levels comprises a limit on transactions to be authorized, the limit being at least one of limiting an amount of money to be spent in a given time period, barring certain users from making certain types of transactions, and barring certain types of transactions (col 1, lines 39-43 and col 3, lines 25-48). In light of this, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have further modified Johnson's invention according to the limitation recited in claims 12, 25, and 36. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to incorporate Gordon's teachings for the same reasons given in claims 11 and 24.

Claims 43 and 46:

Johnson does not explicitly disclose wherein the comparison occurs without providing an identity of the plurality of users. However, Gordon discloses a comparison occurring without providing an identity of the plurality users (col 2, lines 16-24). In light of this, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have further modified Johnson invention according to the limitation recited in claims 43 and 46. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to do so as Gordon discloses that his teachings can be used for conducting monetary transactions (col 2, lines 1-4). The examiner also notes that occasionally, a user might want to remain anonymous to some of the parties involved.

Claim 57:

Claim 57 recites a limitation substantially similar to what is recited in claims 12 and 36 and is rejected for the same reasons.

Claims 13, 26, and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson (US 5,598,474) in view of Anderl et al (US 4,816,653) and further in view of Weissman (US 6,353,811) and Waite et al (US 5,594,230).

Claims 13 and 26:

Johnson further discloses wherein the storage location is selected from the group consisting of a magnetic strip and a personal transaction card (col 5, line 55). Johnson does not explicitly disclose the group also consisting of a magnetic strip emulator and a bar code emulator. However, a magnetic strip emulator and a bar code emulator are well known and commonly used types of storage mediums for identification data.

Further, Weisman discloses a magnetic strip emulator being used to store data (col 3, lines 62-67). Waite discloses a bar code emulator being used to store data (col 4, lines 29-33). In light of this, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have included a magnetic strip emulator and bar code emulator as one of the choices for the storage location. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to do so as a magnetic strip emulator and bar code emulator were common form of storage locations. Further, Weisman discloses that a magnetic strip emulator can use used in

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an electronic wallet (col 3, lines 62-67) and Waite discloses that use of a bar code emulator can allow extensive set of test operations of a bar code reader (col 4, lines 23-28).

Claims 28-31:

Claims 28-31 discloses limitations substantially similar to the ones rejected in claims 13 and 26. As such they are rejected for the same reasons given in claims 13 and 26.

Conclusion

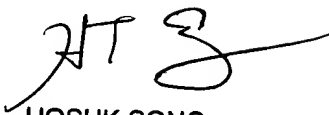
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ponnoreay Pich whose telephone number is 571-272-7962. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-4:30pm Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 571-272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ponnoreay Pich
Examiner
Art Unit 2135



HOSUK SONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

PP